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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

**STUDY
OF
VILLAGE ARTISANS**



AUGUST 1956

**Planning Commission
Programme Evaluation Organisation**

**STUDY
OF
VILLAGE ARTISANS**

STUDY OF VILLAGE ARTISANS

I. Introduction

1. In the Bench-Mark Survey, in addition to the general schedule which was canvassed for all the families in the selected villages (over 1,000 families in each Block), special schedules designed to obtain detailed information on certain economic aspects were canvassed for a limited number of families of cultivators and agricultural labourers. The cultivators' schedules ('C' series) related to such items as assets and liabilities, capital formation and production and disposal of produce, and were canvassed for 60 families of sample cultivators in each Block. The agricultural labourer schedule related to employment and earnings of all earners in the selected families and was canvassed for approximately 30 to 40 families of agricultural labourers in each Block. It was felt that detailed data relating to economic conditions of selected village artisan families in the sample villages would be very useful and should be collected in at least a few Blocks. The present enquiry was undertaken with this purpose in view. It was conducted in 7 out of the 19 evaluation centres in the same villages in which the Bench-Mark Survey had been conducted earlier i.e., between February and June, 1954. These Blocks were—

1. Arunachal	.	.	.	.	.	Assam
2. Batala	.	.	.	.	.	Punjab
3. Chalakudy	.	.	.	.	.	Travancore-Cochin
4. Erode	.	.	.	.	.	Madras
5. Manavadar	.	.	.	.	.	Saurashtra
6. Rajpur	.	.	.	.	.	Madhya Bharat
7. Nowgong	.	.	.	.	.	Vindhya Pradesh

The enquiry was conducted during the period—December, 1954 to February, 1955, and related to the preceding one year period *viz.*, December, 1953, to November, 1954.

2. The enquiry was intended to relate to the main or important types of artisan crafts found in the sample villages. It was intended that all the crafts found in these villages should be covered. Although the type of crafts covered varied somewhat from Block to Block in view of the fact that particular groups are of special importance in particular areas (e.g., stone workers and coir workers in Chalakudy), the following indicates the main types of crafts included in the enquiry:—

Weavers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cobblers, tanners, potters, brick makers, masons, stone workers, oilmen, tailors, bamboo & cane workers and coir & rope makers.

(a) *Scope of Enquiry, Schedule and Questionnaire.*

3. The enquiry aimed at getting for the selected artisan families basic information on such topics as production, employment and earnings as well as on their attitudes towards the craft they are

following, and the facilities desired by them for improving their economic conditions. Information was obtained through a schedule and a questionnaire. The main items on which information was collected through the schedule were: production equipment; working livestock; transport equipment; approximate annual production of artisan goods; performance of artisan services; indebtedness and extent of employment in different types of work. The questionnaire included questions related to such economic aspects as occupational pattern, employment status, distribution of income by source and the extent of artisan work performed on a customary payment basis. Besides it contained a number of questions designed to obtain the respondents' opinion or attitude on such matters as difficulties experienced in the conduct of the business particularly in purchase of raw material or sale of goods; facilities considered necessary for improving their economic conditions; training, loans and other facilities actually obtained, and whether they wished their children to continue in the same occupation.

(b) Methods of Collection of Data and Field Organisation.

4. The data were collected through the personal interview method. Actual investigation in the villages was done by the economic investigators who had previous experience of working in these villages in connection with the Bench-Mark Survey. The Project Evaluation Officers were in direct over-all charge of the investigation in their respective centres. They maintained general supervision, and control of the day-to-day work according to the instructions received from the headquarters. Supervision by the PEOs' included on-the-spot scrutiny and systematic spot-checking of schedules on a sample basis by re-enquiry. The Regional Evaluation Officers and officers from headquarters exercised over-all supervision and inspection through tours of the evaluation centres.

(c) Sampling Design.

5. The sampling design adopted involved two stages—(1) selection of the villages, and (2) selection of the artisan households. As regards the first, the villages selected for the Bench-Mark Survey (B.M.S.) were chosen for this enquiry also. In those B.M.S. villages, where there were no artisan households, the enquiry was not conducted. Thus, out of a total of 42 B.M.S. villages in these 7 Blocks, the enquiry could be conducted in only 34 villages (appendix I). When selection of villages was initially done at the time of the Bench-Mark Survey, the sampling frame was the list of villages from the usual revenue records. Only, it excluded those villages which were either inordinately small or large in size. A Block was divided in general into six strata of more or less equal population based on geographical considerations. From each stratum in the Block one village was selected with probability proportional to size, size in this case meaning the population of the village.

6. Coming to the second stage of selecting the households, a list was prepared of artisan households belonging to specified village industries covered by this enquiry on the basis of the data recorded in the V. 2 schedules of the Bench-Mark Survey. An artisan household has been defined in this enquiry as one in which one or

more members have artisanship as a principal or a subsidiary occupation. A list of the crafts covered by this enquiry in different Blocks is given in appendix II.

7. Out of the lists so prepared, the households were selected at random with equal probability for each of the crafts. The number of households so selected are indicated craft and Blockwise in appendix I which also gives the number of sample villages in each Block. The total number of artisan households in the specified crafts in the Blocks varies from 176 in Chalakudy—Travancore-Cochin to about 20 in Batala—Punjab. In terms of total number of households covered in the Bench-Mark Survey, the percentage of artisan households varies from 15 in Chalakudy—Travancore-Cochin to 2 in Batala—Punjab. The number of households surveyed for the enquiry ranges from 90 in Nowgong—Vindhya Pradesh to 20 in Batala—Punjab; the total for the 7 Blocks being 401.

II. Types of Artisans

8. Of the 401 households covered by the survey, 328 or 82 per cent are engaged in the eight crafts—carpentry, bamboo and cane work, tailoring, blacksmithy, masonry, weaving, pottery and cobblery. The remainder are distributed among a number of occupations, these being different in different Blocks as shown by the list in appendix II. As the above-mentioned eight crafts constitute the bulk of the artisan households, the detailed analysis of the data has been done in terms of these crafts only.

9. Among these crafts, the largest numbers of households, 81, are in carpentry and the smallest, 22, are in masonry (Table I). In case of the other crafts, the range of variation is from 49 in weaving to 27 in cobblery. The distribution of artisan households by crafts in the seven Blocks is shown in appendix II and the corresponding percentage figures are given in Table I. The first fact which strikes one from these figures is that even out of these eight crafts, most of which are essentially service crafts and which one would expect to find in all or most villages in all parts of the country, only one, carpentry, is found in the sample villages in all the Blocks. Such important crafts as pottery, cobblery and weaving are absent in the sample villages in as many as 3 out of the 7 Blocks. That crafts like weaving are not to be found any longer in many parts of the country is known but that crafts like pottery and cobblery, whose products are of every-day use and of essentially local significance, are also not to be found in several areas is a noteworthy and disturbing fact.

10. Considering individual Blocks, it will be seen that only in Erode—Madras, and Manavadar—Saurashtra, are all the eight crafts studied to be found. In the other Blocks, one or more of the crafts are absent. The contrast between Nowgong—Vindhya Pradesh and Batala—Punjab, which have the largest and smallest number respectively of the artisan households in the sample is interesting. In Nowgong most of the artisans are engaged either in

'service crafts' like blacksmithy and masonry, or are in traditional production crafts like pottery and bamboo and cane work. But as will be seen later, (table 11), in these production crafts the techniques are very simple and the production capital per person employed is very small. In Batala—Punjab on the other hand, not only is the number of artisans very small but several of the important traditional crafts like pottery, cobblery, weaving are absent. The crafts which are found are carpentry, smithy, masonry and tailoring. Production capital per person employed is much higher in this Block than in any other. Thus, in a relatively less developed area like Nowgong, where the process of decline of the traditional crafts is the least advanced, large numbers of artisans are still to be found following traditional crafts and using relatively simple and inexpensive tools. On the other hand, in a comparatively advanced area like Batala the process is quite advanced, many of the traditional crafts have disappeared and those which remain are either of the indispensable kind (e.g., carpentry) or are such as indicate the incipient growth of new types (e.g., tailoring).

11. The rather high percentage of weavers in Arunachal—Assam, should be noted. In this area weaving of fabrics by women for their household requirements is still a common practice, and the inclusion of these women belonging to the cultivators' or other families in the scope of the enquiry explains the rather large number of 'weavers' in this Block. In Chalakudy—Travancore-Cochin, nearly 60 per cent of the total number of craftsmen are included among 'others'. This category includes a number of crafts which are of local importance in this area (e.g. stone cutting and coir work).

III. Artisanship and Ancestral Occupation

12. Data on the number of artisan households engaged in ancestral occupation are shown in table 2. An ancestral occupation has been defined in this enquiry as one which has been followed in the family for more than two generations. The extent of following of ancestral occupations varies considerably in different Blocks. In Batala—Punjab, Arunachal—Assam, Chalakudy—Travancore-Cochin and Rajpur—Madhya Bharat, the percentages range between 60 and 66, but in the remaining three Blocks, the percentages are much higher, being between 87 and 98. Craft-wise variations are of even greater interest. The percentage of households following tailoring as an ancestral occupation is very low, 37 per cent, which is in sharp contrast to the very high percentage (80 to 100 per cent) for the other major crafts studied. Tailoring is obviously a new craft which is gaining in popularity. It requires considerable skill and appreciable capital investment in purchase of sewing machines and other accessories etc. But it gives comparatively high returns which is the reason for its growing popularity. The case of tailoring is probably the first indicator of a new trend towards growth of crafts requiring a higher degree of skill, greater capital investment but yielding higher monetary returns, which may gain strength in the future.

IV. Artisanry as Principal and Subsidiary Occupations (Tables 3 to 7).

13. As mentioned earlier, the enquiry related to households following artisanry both as principal and as subsidiary occupation. Out of the 401 households included in the survey, 299 or 75 per cent reported following artisanry as a principal occupation (table 3). Variations by crafts and by Blocks are shown in table 4. In most of the crafts studied, the majority of the households are artisans by principal occupation. The percentages vary from 73 to 86 in six out of the eight crafts taking into account all the seven Blocks under study, the two exceptions are weaving and cobblery which are followed as principal occupations by only a minority of the households—45 per cent in each case. The low percentage for weaving is due partly to the inclusion of the female weavers of Arunachal—Assam. It will be noticed that weaving is followed as a subsidiary occupation in 79 per cent of the households. Manavadar—Saurashtra is another Block in which there is a large number of persons engaged in weaving as a subsidiary occupation. Over half the cobblers included in this survey are to be found in Nowgong—Vindhya Pradesh. In this Block, the majority of cobblers follow this as a subsidiary occupation, their principal occupation being agricultural labour.

14. Columns 5 and 6 of table 3 indicate the extent to which the artisan households surveyed have a subsidiary occupation at all. The Block-wise variations in respect of this are shown in table 5. It will be seen that nearly 40 per cent of the households covered by this survey have no subsidiary occupations. The percentage is highest (71 per cent) in case of tailors, which is the group most exclusively development upon artisanry as a means of livelihood. Similarly, in case of carpenters and masons, both comparatively more remunerative occupations, the proportions of households reporting subsidiary occupations are relatively low. At the other extreme are bamboo and cane workers and weavers, among which as many as 80 per cent of the households have some subsidiary occupation or the other. The Block-wise variations are of considerable interest, especially those for the same craft. In case of weaving, the influence of the female weavers of Arunachal—Assam is clearly seen in the extremely high proportion reporting subsidiary occupation.

15. The last six columns of table 3 show what kinds of subsidiary occupations are followed by those who are artisans by principal occupations and have some subsidiary occupation. The Block-wise figures in this respect are shown in table 6. The predominance of agricultural labour and cultivation among the subsidiary occupations is noteworthy. In the majority of Blocks, most of the artisans find their subsidiary sources of income in agriculture, either through cultivation on their own or as agricultural labourers. A very few report non-cultivating ownership of land or business and service. It is also noteworthy that the proportions reporting another type of artisan work as the subsidiary occupation are negligible. This indicates that artisan households look mainly to cultivation or agricultural labour, but not to another

type of artisan work, as a source of supplementary income. The percentage of these having agricultural labour as their subsidiary occupation is highest, 70 per cent among the bamboo and cane workers. Cultivation, the only other subsidiary occupation reported by them, is followed by a few such workers in Chalakudy—Travancore-Cochin. Among the cobblers also, agricultural labour is the only subsidiary occupation reported. Masons and potters are the two other groups among which a comparatively high percentage of the respondents report agricultural labour as a subsidiary occupation. On the other hand, among the carpenters, blacksmiths and weavers, cultivation is the most important subsidiary occupation. The percentages are particularly high among the carpenters of Chalakudy—Travancore-Cochin, the blacksmiths of Erode—Madras and weavers of Arunachal—Assam and Erode—Madras.

16. As mentioned earlier, the enquiry related to households which are artisan either by principal or by subsidiary occupation. Table 7 shows the numbers who are artisans by subsidiary occupation, and whose principal source of livelihood is a non-artisan occupation. These total 102 or 25 per cent of the artisan households included in the survey. Nearly half of this (48 out of 102) are cultivators by principal occupation, and most of the remainder are agricultural labourers. A few are non-cultivating owners or are in business and services. Over one third of the artisan households principally engaged in cultivation, have carpentry as their subsidiary occupation. A similar proportion of these having agricultural labour as their principal occupation have cobblery as the subsidiary occupation. One-half of the non-cultivating owners follow weaving as the subsidiary occupation. The reasons for this relationship are social as well as economic in character. It is apparent that among the agricultural labourers, there is a large proportion of scheduled castes who combine such labour with their hereditary professions like cobblery. On the other hand, professions like carpentry are more closely associated with cultivation.

V. Extent of Indebtedness—(Table 2)

17. Over half of the artisan households covered by this survey i.e., 260 out of 401 report indebtedness. The incidence of indebtedness is the highest in case of Erode—Madras and Rajpur—Madhya Bharat where 67 per cent and 72 per cent respectively of the artisan households are indebted. It is the lowest in Batala—Punjab, where the percentage is only 25. As between crafts, the highest percentage, 63, is to be found among cobblers and the lowest, 34, among tailors. The average debt per indebted household is also shown in this table. The over-all average for all Blocks for all crafts is Rs. 278; but there are wide inter-Block and inter-craft variations in this case also. The averages are again highest (Rs. 581 and Rs. 370 respectively) in the case of Rajpur—Madhya Bharat and Erode—Madras. In Erode—Madras all the tailors and blacksmiths are in debt, and the average per indebted household in these two occupation groups is very high. In the case of Rajpur—Madhya Bharat all the blacksmiths and masons and the majority of the

carpenters are in debt and among the latter two categories of artisans, the averages are also very high, being over Rs. 1000/- per reporting household. In the case of Nowgong—Vindhya Pradesh and Chalakudy—Travancore-Cochin on the other hand, although the percentage of indebted households remain moderately high, the average debt per household is quite low. The weavers and bamboo and cane workers of Chalakudy—Travancore-Cochin report particularly low figures of average debt. The bamboo and cane workers show the lowest average debt per indebted household among all the artisan groups. Other groups among which this average is comparatively low are cobblers, potters and tailors. In all these crafts excepting tailoring, the assets of the artisans and the income levels are very low and their borrowing capacity is limited as a result. In this connection, the figures on fixed capital on page 9 and on production equipment in table 11 would be of interest as these bring out that bamboo and cane workers, potters and cobblers stand the lowest in the value of fixed capital or production equipment owned per household.

VI. Source of Credit (Table 9)

18. Money-lenders are the main source of credit. As will be seen from table 9, 80 per cent of the total debt is owed to them. Among the money-lenders, the non-agriculturists who account for 60 per cent of the total amount are much more important than the agriculturists who are responsible for only 20 per cent. The relatives are another important source of credit. Cooperative societies and the Project are almost insignificant as sources of credit. Both these are not reported at all in 4 out of the 17 Blocks and in the remaining also, the percentages are extremely small. Among the miscellaneous sources, mention should be made of the Rehabilitation Department in case of Arunachal—Assam which has provided a substantial proportion, 68 per cent of the total loans outstanding against artisans.

VII. Purpose of Debt (Table 10)

19. Loans taken for productive purposes account only for one-fourth of the total amount outstanding. The remaining three-fourths is accounted mainly for consumption purposes like family expenses, social ceremonies etc. Among the inter-Block or inter-craft variations, the most noteworthy is the fact that in the case of Arunachal—Assam, most of the debt incurred by weavers is for productive purposes. It should, however, be recalled here that the majority of these households are non-artisans (cultivators and others) by principal occupation and the high figures of debts for productive uses is not representative of the position of artisans in this Block, which is brought out more nearly by the figures for carpenters and tailors. That the bulk of the debt owed by artisans should be for non-productive, mainly consumption purposes, is a reflection of their generally poor economic position as a result of which they have to borrow even for their current consumption requirements.

VIII. Ownership of Equipment and Livestock (Tables 11-13)

20. Artisan households own equipment like tools and implements which are needed in connection with their artisan work. Some of

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them also own working livestock which may be used either in working the appliances, in transport of raw materials or finished goods, or in case of those who are also cultivators by principal or subsidiary occupation, for cultivation purposes. A few artisan households report ownership of bicycles. No other transport equipment is reported.

21. Data on the ownership of production equipment is shown in Table 11, 94 per cent of the households report ownership of some production equipment. The very few who are non-owners are mostly among the category of 'others'. Most of the equipment owned by artisans is of the indigenous type, the outstanding exception is in the case of tailors who have modern sewing machines and other accessories. Differences in the average value of equipment owned per reporting household are extremely marked both as between crafts and between different Blocks in the case of the same craft. The averages for the different crafts vary from Rs. 2/- in the case of bamboo and cane workers to Rs. 422/- in the case of tailors. These figures give an idea of the extremely wide differences found in this respect in different crafts. They also bring out how much more capital intensive a craft like tailoring, where a modern appliance, the sewing machine is used, is in comparison with the traditional crafts. The variations in different Blocks for the same craft are particularly large in the case of cobblery, pottery and carpentry. The average value of the cobblers' equipment ranges for instance from Rs. 3/- in Nowgong—Vindhya Pradesh, to Rs. 80/- in Manavadar—Saurashtra.

22. Livestock is owned by only 51 households, i.e., 13 per cent of the total covered by the survey (Table 12). This number is made up mostly of families from the Manavadar—Saurashtra and the Arunachal—Assam Blocks. Outside these two Blocks, one blacksmith in Erode—Madras and one bamboo and cane worker and one cobbler in Rajpur—Madhya Bharat report ownership of livestock. In three Blocks viz. Batala—Punjab, Chalakudy—Travancore-Cochin and Nowgong—Vindhya Pradesh, no artisan family has any livestock. The total number of livestock owned is 102 which make for an average of two animals per owner household. The average value per animal is as high as Rs. 223/- in Arunachal—Assam but is rather low, being only Rs. 53/- in Manavadar—Saurashtra.

23. Since these households generally sell their produce in the village in which they live, they need scarcely any transport equipment in connection with their artisan work. Only 14 households or about 4 per cent of the total, report ownership of transport equipment. 6 of these are located in one Block, Manavadar—Saurashtra. In four Blocks, not a single household report owning any transport equipment. The total value of equipment owned is reported to be Rs. 1,470/- which comes on an average to Rs. 105/- per reporting household.

IX. Fixed Capital

24. The term 'fixed capital' has been used to indicate the aggregate of production equipment, transport equipment and livestock. The-

following table gives a consolidated picture of the ownership of fixed capital by Blocks and crafts:—

Fixed Capital per Artisan Earner

Type of Artisan- ship	Aruna- chal	Batala	Chala- kudy	Mana- vadar	Now- gong	Brode	Rajpur	All Block
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Carpentry	151.7	47.8	6.9	55.1	17.7	46.4	9.6	47.3
2. Bamboo and cane work . . .	3.9	—	0.7	6.6	0.8	2.0	17.7	1.8
3. Tailoring . . .	326.5	90.7	—	186.4	161.6	207.3	82.0	158.9
4. Blacksmithy . . .	—	23.0	26.6	65.3	30.7	173.4	78.1	52.3
5. Masonry . . .	159.0	101.8	—	37.0	8.3	5.3	19.6	39.0
6. Weaving . . .	49.8	—	0	23.8	—	25.8	—	39.5
7. Pottery . . .	20.7	—	—	60.2	1.3	4.4	—	16.7
8. Cobblery . . .	—	—	—	40.1	2.5	12.5	13.7	19.9
9. All Types (including others covered in the survey)	87.26	63.10	5.0	56.3	21.7	40.0	46.9	39.6

It may be noticed that the figures in this table are averages for all households in the craft whereas those in Tables 11 to 13 are averages for reporting households. In spite of these differences, these figures show a close relationship with those of Table 11. The craft wise averages in col. 9 in the table above indicate the same pattern as the corresponding figures in Table 11. Here again, tailoring heads the list and the fixed capital per earner in this craft is well over three times the average for the next craft, blacksmithy. Among potters, cobblers and bamboo and cane workers, on the other hand, the fixed capital per earner is extremely low. There is also a considerable variation in different Blocks even for the same craft. In the case of carpentry, for instance, the range is from Rs. 7/- in Chalakudy—Travancore-Cochin to Rs. 152/- in Arunachal—Assam. The Block-wise variations of the value of fixed capital within the same craft, undoubtedly, reflect to a great extent the differences in techniques and the extent of use of production equipment in the different Blocks. But they are also influenced by whether or not the artisans own livestock in addition to production equipment. The high figures for different crafts in Arunachal—Assam are due mainly to the fact that artisans in this Block own livestock much more extensively than in any other Block except Manavadar—Saurashtra.

X. Output (Tables 14 & 15).

25. Artisans households produce goods and/or perform artisans' Services Production of goods as defined in this survey involves procuring of raw materials by the artisan, its processing and the disposal of finished goods on the artisan's own account. "Service" comprises two categories: (i) production of goods out of raw materials supplied by the customer on piece rate or customary payment basis and (ii) doing artisan work as an employee on payment of wages.

26. The data in Table 14 below the number of artisan households which are engaged in production of goods and/or in performing artisan services. 226 out of the 401 households or 56 per cent of the total are engaged in performance of services above. Out of this, 78 households or 35 per cent belong to the 'purely service' category i.e. do artisan work as an employee on payment of wages, as can be seen from Table 15. 13 per cent combine 'service' with production of goods and only 31 per cent have been classified as engaged exclusively in production of goods. The production-cum-service category consists mostly of artisans who produce goods partly for sale on their account and partly for the customers on fixed rates of payment.

27. Very considerable differences in those percentages are noticed among the different Blocks. In Batala—Punjab, for instance, all the artisans are engaged in 'service'. On the other hand, in Manavadar—Saurashtra and Arunachal—Assam, 'service' accounts for only about a third of the artisans and the remainder are reported under 'production' or 'production-cum-service'. Inter-craft variations are even more marked. In masonry, as would be expected from the nature of the craft 100 per cent of the artisans are classified under 'service'. Similarly, among tailors, carpenters and cobblers, the great majority of the households are classified under 'service', and most of the remainder under 'production-cum-service'. So the numbers accounted for by production alone are very small indeed. In the case of blacksmithy, 'service' and 'production-cum-service' together account for more than 90 per cent of the households. So, the proportion in production exclusively is very low. All these crafts are essentially service crafts. Carpenters, for instance, are engaged mainly in the repair of ploughs and other implements and in the performance of similar other 'service' and such industries as furniture-making which may occupy them on a production basis are conspicuous by their absence. The same holds good for tailors, blacksmiths and cobblers. The crafts in which work on production basis is important are pottery, bamboo and cane work, and weaving. In both pottery and bamboo and cane work, raw materials are available locally, and their cost is of little or no account. The artisans procure these materials and process the goods for sale on cash or against customary payment. The figures for weaving need a little closer scrutiny. It will be seen that in three out of the four Blocks where weavers are reported, an overwhelming proportion of the artisans are reported under 'service' indicating that the goods are produced mainly for customers on payment of some customary wages. But the inclusion of the female weavers of Arunachal—Assam who produce goods for domestic consumption mainly accounts for the rather high average under 'production'.

28. To sum up, the majority of the artisans are engaged either in performance of services or combine with it production of goods on their own account. The number exclusively dependent upon production of goods is very small.

XI. Service on Customary Payments (Table 16).

29. The system of customary payments in kind or cash in lieu of services rendered by artisans and others, is a distinctive feature of the Indian rural society. The artisans performing 'service' as defined above were accordingly further divided into two categories depending upon whether or not they were performing the services on customary payment basis. The results are shown in Table 16.

It will be seen that a total of 98 households perform services on a customary payment basis. These constitute 35 per cent of the 'service' artisans and only 24 per cent of all artisan households. This traditional system of making payments is apparently not now as strong nor as wide-spread as may be assumed. In one Block, Arunachal—Assam, it is entirely absent and in several others, it is to be found only in the case of a few crafts. In two crafts, masonry and weaving, it is entirely absent and in another tailoring and bamboo and cane work, very nearly so. The system is the strongest in blacksmithy followed by carpentry. Nearly all the blacksmiths and about 62 per cent of carpenters follow the customary payment system. The services of these two categories of artisans are most essential for cultivation purposes, because without ready and timely availability of these, cultivation would suffer seriously. No other class of artisans is as indispensable to the cultivator as these two. This leads one to venture the thought that the system is best preserved at point where the cultivators' productive activities and his economy are most vitally affected and is comparatively weak in case of artisans catering merely to his consumption requirements.

30. The average number of families served by an artisan household on customary payment basis varies from 14 in Nowgong—Vindhya Pradesh to 27 in Batala—Punjab, the over-all average for the seven Blocks being 20.5. The variations between craft-wise averages are even higher—from 9.7 in case of tailors to 31 in case of cobblers. The very high figure in case of cobblers is due mainly to the fact that one cobbler household serves 100 families in Rajpur—Madhya Bharat. Besides the nature and the frequency of artisan services rendered in different crafts, the number of households in selected villages affects these averages.

XII. Purchase of Raw Materials (Table 14)

31. Artisan households produce goods either from raw materials procured by themselves or by working on the raw materials supplied by their customers. The latter has been classified as 'service' in para. 25, but if these two categories of artisans i.e. those producing goods from raw materials procured by themselves and those producing from 'customers' raw materials are considered together, they total 323 or about 81 per cent of all artisan households. Of these 323 'producer artisan' households, "175 produced goods from raw materials procured by themselves—133 actually purchasing and 42 getting free of cost. They form 54 per cent of the 'producer artisan' households and 43.6 per cent of all artisan households." This figure of 175 or 43.6 per cent, it will be seen, tallies with the total of 'production' plus 'production-cum-service' in Table 14. The craft-wise variations indicated in Table 14 are of considerable interest. In the case of tailors, for instance, the raw material is in most cases supplied by the customers. On the other hand, bamboo and cane workers and potters invariably work on their own materials. As mentioned above, the cost of materials in their case is insignificant as the clay or bamboo are generally locally available at little or no cost. In the other crafts, the position is mixed and varies considerably from Block to Block depending upon its particular conditions.

32. Artisans who actually purchased raw materials reported numerous difficulties in their purchase. The difficulty reported most

often was lack of purchasing power (Table 17). In Chalakudy—Travancore-Cochin as many as 79 per cent of the reporting artisans reported this difficulty. In Rajpur—Madhya Bharat also, the proportion was as high as 63 per cent. The two other difficulties mentioned are high prices of raw materials and transport. A large number of artisans (63 per cent.) in Rajpur—Madhya Bharat complained of the poor quality of raw materials available. From these replies it is clear that the main difficulty of artisans in procurement of raw materials are related directly or indirectly to their poverty, as a result of which they find it hard to incur the initial outlay required for purchase of raw materials.

XIII. Disposal of Goods (Table 18)

33. A substantial proportion (45 per cent.) of the households producing artisan goods find their market exclusively within their own village; most of the remainder (54 per cent.) sell goods both in and outside their village. There are very few (6) cases of producing goods for sale exclusively outside the village and they all relate to carpenters in Arunachal—Assam Block. In this Block, no carpenter sells goods exclusively in the village, while 33 per cent sell only outside the village. The rest market their goods both in and outside the village. The proportion selling goods exclusively within the village is highest (66 per cent.) in case of blacksmiths. In two out of the four Blocks from which blacksmiths are reported as producers, all the blacksmiths produce exclusively for within-the-village sale. Pottery and carpentry rank next to blacksmithy in this respect. In the case of carpentry, the high average figure is due only to one Block, Manavadar—Saurashtra, where all the carpenters sell their goods within the village alone. In the case of weavers, all the producers in Erode—Madras and Manavadar—Saurashtra produce for sale both in and outside the village. But in Arunachal—Assam where there is a large number of female weavers, about one-third of the producers are producing exclusively for disposal within the village, mainly for consumption within the household. The proportion of artisan households selling both inside and outside the village is maximum for tailors, indicating that the tailors cater to requirements of customers from outside the village to the maximum extent.

XIV. Agency of Sale (Table 19)

34. Out of the 401 artisan households, only 175 produce goods for sale. In this, there are 4 households who sell through more than one agency. Thus the total number of entries for the different agencies for sale (namely direct or no agency, through merchants, through co-operative societies etc.) number 179. The entries for direct sale to consumers without any intermediary number 158 and constitute 88 per cent of the total, while those for sale through merchants are 11 per cent. Sales through co-operative societies are reported only in Erode—Madras and that too for weavers alone. Coming to the difficulties reported in sale of goods, 63 per cent of the artisan households producing goods for sale have no difficulty. Only 64 households report difficulties, very often of more than one type. In all, these entries for difficulties amount to 114, i.e., an average of 18 entries per reporting respondent. The most frequent difficulty constituting 36 per cent

of the total, is the low demand for products. Entries expressing competition of factory goods as a difficulty number 31 or 27 per cent of the total. Thus, the main sale difficulties are directly or indirectly arising from low demand for artisan products.

XV. Earners (Tables 20 & 21)

35. The 401 artisan households have a total of 946 earners giving an average of 2·4 earners per household. This average, it will be noted, is higher than the average for all types of households in most of the Blocks (Table 20). Also, it will be seen from the figures in this table that the proportion of earners to the total number of members in the households is higher in the case of artisans than the over-all average for the sample villages, in most of the Blocks, it may be noted, while interpreting these figures, that all the earners in these households are not necessarily engaged in artisan work. Earners engaged in non-artisan work like cultivation, agricultural or non-agricultural labour, service occupations etc., are also included.

36. The earners are classified according to their employment status, as employees and non-employees. Unpaid family workers, i.e. those members of the family who work in the family enterprise without payment of wages are classified as non-employees. Taking all the Blocks together, the non-employees form nearly two-thirds of the total earners. But there are considerable variations in different Blocks in this respect. In two Blocks, namely Arunachal—Assam and Rajpur—Madhya Bharat, non-employees form nine-tenths of the total. In the other four Blocks also, i.e. excepting Chalakudy—Travancore-Cochin, non-employees form about two-thirds of the total number of earners. But in Chalakudy, nearly two-thirds of the earners are classified as employees. As regards inter-craft variations, the tailors and the potters have the highest proportions of non-employees. This is largely due to the nature of the occupations. In the other crafts also, the number of non-employees is generally larger than that of the employees.

XVI. Extent of Employment (Tables 22 & 23)

37. Data on the extent and duration of employment relate to the three months—July to September, 1954.

38. Out of the total 946 earners, only 890 had employment during this period. They reported a total of 1142 entries for employment in different types of work thus giving an average of 1·3 entries per earner. 635 entries or 56 per cent of the total are reported for employment in artisan work as against 15 per cent in cultivation and 29 per cent in 'other work'. The proportion of entries in artisan work is the highest in Batala—Punjab and Rajpur—Madhya Bharat, the percentages being 90 and 75 respectively. At the other extreme are Nowgong—Vindhya Pradesh and Arunachal—Assam where less than half the total number of entries are accounted for by artisan work. The craft-wise variations are also of considerable interest. The highest proportion, 70 per cent, is reported by tailors. It will be recalled from Table 3 that the proportion of households following the occupation as a principal occupation was also the highest among

tailors. Carpenters and blacksmiths are next. At the other extreme are the weavers and cobblers in whose cases the figures are 46 per cent and 48 per cent respectively. Among the other sources of non-artisan employment, cultivation is the single largest. But it accounts for only 16 per cent of the total number of entries leaving nearly 30 per cent to various other types of employment (including agricultural labour). The relative importance of cultivation work is the highest in the case of blacksmiths and carpenters.

XVII. Source of Earnings (Tables 24 & 24)

39. The main source of earnings for these households are artisan work and cultivation. Taking into account all the 7 Blocks under study, 63 per cent of these households have their major share of earning (above 50 per cent) from artisan work. Actually in the case of masons, blacksmiths, carpenters, tailors and potters, more than 70 per cent get the major share of their earnings from this source. All carpenters and blacksmiths in Batala—Punjab derive their entire earnings from artisan work, and so is the case for blacksmiths in Chalakudy—Travancore-Cochin. On the other hand, among the weavers, the proportion depending mainly upon these occupation is low; the majority get more than half of their income from other sources. This is partly explained by the peculiar feature in Arunachal—Assam Block where most of the so-called 'weavers' are women of cultivator families producing cloth mainly for their own consumption.

40. Cultivation is the next most important source of earning for these households. About 14 per cent get the major share of their incomes from this source. In the case of blacksmiths and carpenters, the percentage rises to about 20 per cent. On the other hand, in the case of bamboo and cane workers, only 2 per cent have the major share from this source. This is in line with the data on principal and subsidiary occupations presented earlier (Table 6) which showed that cultivation was an important source of subsidiary income for carpenters and blacksmiths, while agricultural labour was the main subsidiary occupation for bamboo and cane workers. In the case of cobblers and masons too, cultivation is not so important a source of earning. Those who derive a major share of their income from this source constitute only 8 and 9 per cent respectively.

41. Importance of cultivation as a source of earning shows significant variations also over Blocks. It is altogether non-existent in Batala—Punjab and Rajpur—Madhya Bharat and negligibly small in Manavadar—Saurashtra but is of considerable importance in Arunachal—Assam, Chalakudy—Travancore-Cochin and Erode—Madras.

XVIII. Facilities Desired (Tables 26 & 27)

42. In order to find out the directions in which steps can be taken for the betterment of artisan crafts and to gauge the consciousness of lack of facilities among the artisan households, a question was put about the facilities desired by them. The results classified according to the type of facilities desired are indicated in Table 27. Of the 401 households, 46 per cent desire some facilities. Grant of

loans or other financial aids, supply of raw materials and marketing arrangements for finished goods are the main types of facilities required. The facility of loans is desired by a larger number of artisans than any other in almost all the Blocks. In Batala—Punjab, all the reporting artisans want loans and no other facility is desired by them. In Nowgong—Vindhya Pradesh and Rajpur—Madhya Bharat, 80 per cent of the artisan want loans. The other facilities demanded by them—aid in supply of raw materials or financial aid—are also related to their basic need for financial assistance. In the other Blocks also, the majority of the artisans want loans, and the remaining want either direct financial assistance or assistance to buy raw materials, which is also mainly financial in nature. Only in Chalakudy—Travancore-Cochin a substantial number of artisans report need for facilities of marketing. In Arunachal—Assam, the number reporting need for loans is small. As mentioned above, many of these are cultivators by principal occupation, and the main need here is for supply of raw materials.

XIX. Technical Training (Tables 28, 29 & 30)

43. 212 artisan households, i.e., about 53 per cent of the total, desire technical training. Table 28 expresses artisan households from a particular craft desiring training as a percentage of total households following that craft. It shows that the desire for training is the highest among blacksmiths of whom 63 per cent desire training, and the lowest among weavers where the percentage is only 33. Further, the percentage of households desiring training shows considerable variation for different crafts in different Blocks. For Instance, it stands 100 for masons in Arunachal—Assam, Nowgong—Vindhya Pradesh and Rajpur—Madhya Bharat, for weavers in Chalakudy—Travancore-Cochin and for carpenters in Nowgong—Vindhya Pradesh. These variations are due mostly to a varying degree of appreciation of training by artisans in different crafts. The stage of technical development as well as the prospects of future development of the crafts go a long way to foster appreciation of the need for training.

44. It will be seen further that 172 out of 212 households desiring training, i.e., about 81 per cent desire training in their own crafts. In Arunachal—Assam, almost all the households desire training in their family crafts. In the other Blocks also, for most of the crafts all the artisans desire training in their family occupation and it is only one or two individual households which report desire for training in a craft other than the family craft.

45. In order to view the relative importance of the crafts in which training is desired, it is necessary to study the number of entries for the different crafts in which training is desired. Actually, out of the 212 households desiring training, 13 require training in more than one craft. Thus the total number of entries comes to 225.

46. Table 29 shows the distribution of these entries by crafts and Blocks. As most of the artisans desire training in their family occupation, this distribution would follow broadly the distribution of various types of crafts in the sample itself. Thus, the largest

number of entries is for carpentry, which is also the craft having the largest number of households in the sample. The proportions are also similar, being about 20 per cent in both cases. In other crafts also, the position is very much similar. Thus, there is as yet very little effective desire for occupational mobility. Most of the artisans desire training in their own occupations, the ones wishing to be trained for crafts other than their own are only exceptions. The total number of persons suggested for training is 305, i.e., 1.4 persons per households desiring training. This number, it may be mentioned, is equal to 43 per cent of all artisan earned and 32 per cent of all earners in all artisan households. The age distribution of the persons shown in Table 30 shows that the training is desired most in the age-groups 5 to 15 and 15 to 30 years. 71 per cent of the persons desiring training are to be found in these two groups. Considerable variations from this overall proportions is found in the different Blocks. In Erode—Madras, 75 per cent of the total number desiring training is in the age-groups—30 to 55 years, and the remaining 25 per cent in the 15 to 30 year age-group. In Arunachal—Assam also, the highest percentage is to be found in the 30 to 55 year age-group. In Batala—Punjab and Manavadar—Saurashtra on the other hand, the percentages in the 5 to 15 year group are comparatively high. It is, thus, obvious that the heads of households and other mature persons do not themselves want to undergo training, but desire training for the younger members. Lack of alternative source of earning during the training period as also reluctance to learn and change techniques at an advanced age are the main reasons for the mature persons being unwilling to undergo training.

APPENDIX 'I'
NUMBER OF ARTISAN HOUSEHOLDS IN THE SAMPLE VILLAGES AND IN THE SAMPLE

Name of the Block	Number of villages in the B.M.S.	Number of villages in the sample	Type of Artisanship										Total
			Carpentry	Bamboo & cane work	Tailoring	Blacksmithy	Masonry	Weaving	Pottery	Cobblery	Others		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
<i>Nongong:</i>													
Total Number of artisan households in the sample villages	6	6	12	32	16	17	11	..	24	30	9	151	
Number of artisan households in the sample			6	23	7	16	6	..	17	15	..	90	
<i>Chalkudy:</i>													
Total Number of artisan households in the sample villages.	6	6	28	20	..	11	..	3	..	..	114	176
Number of artisan households in the sample			18	13	..	6	..	2	..	.	50	89	
<i>Manaveddar:</i>													
Total Number of artisan households in the sample villages	6	6	16	7	10	6	2	32	12	9	17	111	
Number of artisan households in the sample			14	5	7	6	2	13	11	8	9	75	

APPENDIX 'I' (Contd.)

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Arunachal:												
Total Number of artisan households in the sample villages .	6	6	26	2	8	..	2	81	1	..	10	130
Number of artisan households in the sample . . .			17	2	7	..	1	24	1	..	4	56
Erode:	6	5										
Total Number of artisan households in the sample villages			15	4	1	3	16	16	5	3	3	66
Number of artisan households in the sample . . .			12	1	1	3	5	10	5	2	3	42
Rajpur :	6	2										
Total Number of artisan households in the sample villages			13	1	8	2	3	..	..	2	9	38
Number of artisan households in the sample . . .			8	1	7	2	2	..	..	2	7	29
Batala :	6	3										
Total Number of artisan households in the sample villages			6	..	6	2	6	..	..	..	..	20
Number of artisan households in the sample . . .			6	..	6	2	6	..	..	..	..	20
TOTAL :	42	34										
Total Number of artisan households in the sample villages			116	66	49	41	40	132	42	44	162	692
Number of artisan households in the sample . . .			81	45	35	35	22	49	34	27	73	401

DISTRIBUTION OF ARTISAN HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF ARTISAN WORK

Type of Artisanship	All Blocks							
	I	Arunachal	Batala	Chalakudy	Erode	Manavadar	Nowgong	Rajpur
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Carpentry	81	17	6	18	12	14	6	8
Bamboo and cane work	45	2	..	13	1	5	23	1
Tailoring	35	7	6	..	1	7	7	7
Blacksmithy	35	..	2	6	3	6	16	2
Masonry	22	1	6	..	5	2	6	2
Weaving	49	24	..	2	10	13	..	..
Pottery	34	1	..	..	5	11	17	..
Cobblerly	27	..	..	..	2	8	15	2
Stone cutting	24	..	..	22	1	1	..	..
Bell metal and brass work	8	3	..	5	..	..	..	..
Goldsmithy	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Beedi making	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Sawing and wood cutting	12	..	..	12	..	..	..	..
Tanning	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
Rope and choir making	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX II (Contd.)

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Oil pressing	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Dyeing	2	..	.	..	..	2	..	..
Miscellaneous	9	..	..	5*	2†	..	..	2**
All types :	401	56	20	89	42	75	90	29

* Rosary and garland making.

† Bed making.

** Flour mill Operator = 1

Lime kiln = 1

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N.B.—The following notations have been used in the tables :—

O stands for no households.

.. stands for nil information.

TABLE 1
Percentage Distribution of Artisan Households by Type of Artisanship

Sl. No.	Type of Artisanship	All Blocks		Arunachal	Batala	Chalakudy	Erode	Manavadar	Nowgong	Raipur
		No. of households	Percentage							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Carpentry	81	20.2	30.4	30.0	20.2	28.6	18.7	6.7	27.6
2	Bamboo and cane-work	45	11.2	3.6	..	14.6	2.4	6.7	25.6	3.4
3	Tailoring	35	8.7	12.5	30.0	..	2.4	9.3	7.8	24.1
4	Blacksmithy	35	8.7	..	10.0	6.7	7.1	8.0	17.8	6.9
5	Masonry	22	5.5	1.8	30.0	..	11.9	2.7	6.7	6.9
6	Weaving	49	12.2	42.9	..	2.2	23.8	17.3	..	..
7	Pottery	34	8.5	1.8	..	..	11.9	14.7	18.8	..
8	Cobblerly	27	6.8	..	..	..	4.8	10.7	16.6	6.9
9	Others	73	18.2	7.0	..	56.3	7.1	11.9	..	24.2
	All types (including others covered in the survey)	401	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 2
Distribution of Artisan Household pursuing Artisan Work as an Antral Occupation

Sl. No.	Type of Artisanhip	All Blocks			Arunachal			Batala			Chalakudy			Erode			Manavadar			Nowgong			Raipur		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Carpentry	81	66	81.5	17	4	23.5	6	6	100.0	18	18	100.0	12	12	100.0	14	13	92.9	6	6	100.0	8	7	87.5
2	Bamboo & cane work	45	40	88.9	2	1	50.0	..	..	..	13	13	100.0	1	1	100.0	5	1	20.0	23	23	100.0	1	1	100.0
3	Tailoring	35	13	37.1	7	0	0.0	6	0	0.0	..	..	..	1	0	0.0	7	5	71.4	7	7	100.0	7	1	14.3
4	Blacksmithy	35	34	97.1	..	..	..	2	1	50.0	6	6	100.0	3	3	100.0	6	6	100.0	16	16	100.0	2	2	100.0
5	Masonry	22	18	81.8	1	..	0.0	6	5	83.3	..	..	..	5	5	100.0	2	1	50.0	6	6	100.0	2	1	50.0
6	Weaving	49	47	95.9	24	24	100.0	..	..	..	2	0	0.0	10	10	100.0	13	13	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Pottery	34	34	100.0	1	1	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	100.0	11	11	100.0	17	17	100.0	..	..	..
8	Cobbler	27	25	92.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	100.0	8	8	100.0	15	13	86.7	2	2	100.0
All types (including others covered in the survey)		401	312	77.8	56	34	60.7	20	12	60.0	89	54	60.7	42	40	95.2	75	65	86.7	90	88	97.8	29	19	65.5

a Total No. of households.

b Households with ancestral occupation.

c Percentage of households with ancestral occupation.

TABLE 3
Principal and Subsidiary Occupations of Artisan Households in all the Seven Blocks

Sl. No.	Type of Artianship	No. of house-holds	Percentage of house-holds following it as		Percentage of house-holds following		Percentage distribution of households following artianship as a Principal occupation by their respective subsidiary occupation					
			Principal occupation	Subsidiary occupation	Any subsidiary occupation	No Subsidiary occupation	Total having some subsidiary occupation	Artisan work other than principal occupation	Cultivation	Agricultural labour	Non-cultivating ownership	Business & services
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Carpentry	81	75.3	24.7	58.0	42.0	44.3	3.3	26.2	6.6	8.2	..
2	Bamboo and cane work	45	75.6	24.4	80.0	20.0	73.5	..	2.9	70.6	..	..
3	Tailoring	35	82.9	17.1	26.6	73.4	13.7	..	6.9	..	3.4	3.4
4	Blacksmithy	35	82.9	17.1	62.9	37.1	55.2	6.9	34.5	13.8	..	..
5	Masonry	22	86.4	13.6	54.5	45.5	47.4	..	15.8	31.6	..	..
6	Weaving	49	44.9	55.1	79.6	20.4	54.5	..	27.3	18.2	..	9.0
7	Pottery	34	76.5	23.5	64.7	35.3	53.8	..	11.5	30.8	..	11.5
8	Cobblerly	27	44.4	55.6	70.3	29.7	33.3	..	..	33.3	..	..
	All types (including others covered in the survey)	401	74.5	25.5	60.1	39.9	47.2	0.8	20.7	20.4	2.0	3.3

TABLE 4
Distribution of Artisan Households into Those Following it as Principal and as Subsidiary Occupation

Sl. No.	Type of Artisanship	No. of house- holds	Percentage of households following it as:															
			All Blocks		Arunachal		Batala		Chalakudy		Erode		Manavadar		Nowgong		Rajpur	
			(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Carpentry .	81	75.3	24.7	29.4	70.6	83.3	16.7	100.0	0.0	91.7	8.3	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	37.5
2	Bamboo and cane work .	45	75.6	24.4	100.0	0.0	..	..	61.5	38.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	78.3	21.7	100.0	0.0
3	Tailoring .	35	82.9	17.1	57.1	42.9	83.3	16.7	..	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	85.7	14.3	85.7	14.3
4	Blacksmithy .	35	82.9	17.1	..	..	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	62.5	37.5	100.0	0.0
5	Masonry .	22	86.4	13.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	..	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	83.3	16.7	100.0	0.0
6	Weaving .	49	44.9	55.1	20.8	79.2	..	..	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	38.5	61.5	..	..	..	..
7	Pottery .	34	76.5	23.5	100.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	80.0	20.0	100.0	0.0	58.8	41.2	..	..
8	Cobblerly .	27	44.4	55.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	13.3	86.7	100.0	0.0
	All types (including others covered in the survey) .	401	74.6	25.4	37.5	62.	90.0	10.0	93.3	6.7	85.7	14.3	85.3	14.7	60.0	40.0	79.3	20.7

(a) Principal occupation
(b) Subsidiary occupation.

TABLE 5

Distribution of Artisan Households into Those Having Some Subsidiary and No Subsidiary Occupation

Sl. No.	Type of Artisan-ship	No. of house holds	Percentage of households following															
			All Blocks		Arunachal		Batala		Chalakudy		Erode		Manavadar		Nowgong		Rajpur	
			(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Carpentry	81	58.0	42.0	70.6	29.4	33.3	66.7	72.2	27.8	66.7	33.3	7.1	92.9	83.3	16.7	75.0	25.0
2	Bamboo and cane work	45	80.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	..	..	61.5	38.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	91.3	8.7	100.0	0.0
3	Tailoring	35	26.6	73.4	85.7	14.3	16.7	83.3	..	..	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	14.3	85.7	28.6	71.4
4	Blacksmithy	35	62.9	37.1	..	..	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.5	12.5	50.0	50.0
5	Masonry	22	54.5	45.5	100.0	0.0	16.7	83.3	..	..	80.0	20.0	50.0	50.0	83.3	16.7	0.0	100.0
6	Weaving	49	79.6	20.4	87.5	12.5	..	..	0.0	100.0	60.0	40.0	92.3	7.7	..	..	..	..
7	Pottery	34	64.7	35.3	100.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	80.0	20.0	18.2	81.8	88.2	11.8	..	..
8	Cobblerly	27	70.3	29.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	100.0	12.5	87.5	93.3	6.7	100.0	0.0
	All types (including others covered in the survey)	401	60.1	39.9	66.1	33.9	25.0	75.0	58.4	41.6	71.4	28.6	34.7	65.3	83.3	16.7	55.2	44.8

(a) Some subsidiary occupation.

(b) No subsidiary occupation.

TABLE 6.
Percentage Distribution of Households Following it as Principal occupation by their Respective Subsidiaries

Sl. No.	Type of Artisanship	No. of H.H. following as principal occupation	All Blocks						Arunachal						(f)
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
1	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	Carpentry	61	44.3	3.3	26.2	6.6	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Bamboo and Cane work	34	73.5	0.0	2.9	70.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Tailoring	29	13.7	0.0	6.9	0.0	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Blacksmithy	29	55.2	6.9	34.5	13.8	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0
5	Masonry	19	47.4	0.0	15.8	31.6	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Weaving	22	54.5	0.0	27.3	18.2	0.0	9.0	40.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Pottery	26	53.8	0.0	11.5	30.8	0.0	11.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
8	Cobblerly	12	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0
	All types (including others covered in the survey)	299	48.5	1.7	20.4	20.4	2.0	4.0	33.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	4.7	14.3	

TABLE 6 (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Batala						Chalakudy						Erode					
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
1	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.2	0.0	72.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.7	9.1	18.2	0.0	36.4	0.0
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.5	0.0	12.5	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	80.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6.7	11.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.4	0.0	42.2	8.4	0.0	4.8	66.7	2.8	36.1	11.1	11.1	5.6

TABLE 6 (Concl'd.)

Sl. No.	Manavadar						Nowgong						Rajpur					
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
1	7.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	0.0
2	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	88.9	0.0	0.0	88.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	80.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	18.2	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	9.1	80.0	0.0	10.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	12.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	23.4	1.6	1.6	18.6	0.0	1.6	72.2	0.0	13.0	59.2	0.0	0.0	47.8	4.3	4.3	26.2	4.3	8.7

(a) Total having some subsidiary occupation.

(b) Artisan work.

(c) Cultivation.

(d) Agricultural labour.

(e) Non-cultivating ownership of land.

(f) Business & services.

* H.H. Households.

TABLE 7

Distribution of Artisan Households Principally Engaged in Non-Artisan Occupations by Subsidiary Occupation

Sl. No.	Principal occupation	No. of households	Number having subsidiary occupations								Others
			Car-pentry	Cob-blery	Bam-boo & cane work	Wea-ving	Tai-loring	Black-smithy	Mas-onry	Pot-tery	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Cultivation	48	17	2	1	0	2	5	3	6	12
2.	Agricultural labour .	39	1	13	8	8	2	1	0	2	4
3.	Non-cultivating ownership .	6	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1
4.	Services & business.	4	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
5.	Others (general labour & professions etc.)	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	TOTAL	102	20	15	11	11	6	6	3	8	22

TABLE 8

Incidence of Indebtedness among Artisan Households

Sl. No.	Type of Artisan-ship	All Blocks				Arunachal		Batala		Chalakudy		Erode		Manavadar		Nowgong		Rajpur	
		No. of households	No. reporting indebtedness	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
1.	Carpentry	81	44	54.0	345.0	35.3	54.6	50.0	285.3	66.7	156.5	75.0	473.2	28.6	181.5	0.0	217.3	87.5	1086.1
2.	Bamboo and Cane work	45	26	58.0	127.6	0.0	0.0	—	—	46.2	63.7	0.0	0.0	60.0	163.3	73.9	143.9	0.0	0.0
3.	Tailoring	35	12	34.3	198.0	42.9	88.5	0.0	0.0	—	—	100.0	624.0	42.9	287.0	14.3	208.8	57.1	104.0
4.	Blacksmithy	35	19	54.0	372.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	102.1	100.0	871.2	66.7	633.8	37.5	128.0	100.0	112.0
5.	Masonry	22	10	45.0	371.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	134.4	—	—	60.0	195.0	50.0	64.5	33.3	371.9	100.0	1027.5
6.	Weaving	49	24	49.5	280.0	37.5	440.8	—	—	50.0	50.0	70.0	213.5	53.8	172.1	—	—	—	—
7.	Pottery	34	20	61.0	198.2	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	60.0	173.2	54.5	200.0	64.7	204.1	—	—
8.	Cobbler	27	17	63.0	178.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.0	49.0	75.0	163.2	60.0	195.1	50.0	247.5
	All types (including others covered in the survey)	401	206	48.9	278.0	33.9	291.6	25.0	225.0	51.7	209.1	66.7	369.6	50.7	250.5	54.4	180.0	72.4	581.0

(a) Percentage of households reporting indebtedness.

(b) Average debt per indebted household (Rs.).

TABLE 9

Percentage Distribution of outstanding Amount of Credit by Different Sources

Sl. No.	Sources of Credit		All Blocks	Aruna-chal	Chal-lakudy	Batala	Erode	Manavadar	Now-gong	Rajpur
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Money lender	Non-agriculturist	60.3	21.7	67.2	64.7	90.5	49.3	92.3	34.1
		Agriculturist	19.5	0.9	0.0	23.7	0.0	10.9	6.4	59.3
		Total	79.8	22.6	67.2	88.4	90.5	60.2	98.7	93.4
2.	Co-operative Society .		2.0	0.0	6.1	0.7	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.	Project . . .		1.3	1.9	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
4.	Miscellaneous* . .		16.9	75.5	26.7	6.7	0.0	39.8	1.3	4.9

*Rehabilitation Department, Relatives etc.

TABLE 10

Percentage Distribution of Outstanding Amount of Loans by Purpose.

Sl. No.	Type of Artianship	All Blocks.				Arunachal		Batala		Chalakudy		Erode		Manavadar		Nowgong		Raipur	
		Total No. of households	No. of households reporting indebtedness	Pro-ductive	Others	Pro-ductive	Others	Pro-ductive	Others	Pro-ductive	Others	Pro-ductive	Others	Pro-ductive	Others	Pro-ductive	Others	Pro-ductive	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Carpentry .	81	44	14.3	85.7	13.0	87.0	0.0	100.0	6.3	93.7	43.0	57.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	4.3	95.7
2.	Bamboo and cane work	45	26	12.8	7.2	0.0	0.0	—	—	23.6	76.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.7	86.3	0.0	0.0
3.	Tailoring .	35	12	35.4	64.6	5.8	94.2	0.0	0.0	—	—	100.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	48.3	51.7
4.	Blacksmithy	35	19	22.0	78.0	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33.2	56.8	7.9	92.1	0.0	100.0	48.0	52.0
5.	Masonry .	22	10	13.5	86.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	—	—	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	24.3	75.7
6.	Weaving .	49	24	54.3	45.7	92.0	8.0	—	—	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	—	—	—	—
7.	Pottery .	34	20	14.0	86.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	0.0	100.0	41.7	58.3	2.5	97.5	—	—
8.	Cobblerly .	27	17	24.7	75.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	100.0	53.0	47.0	13.1	86.9	0.0	100.0
9.	All types (including others covered in the survey)	401	206	26.0	74.0	84.6	15.4	0.0	100.0	24.1	75.9	34.6	65.4	16.0	84.0	7.0	93.0	17.6	82.4

TABLE II
Ownership of Production Equipment by Artisan Households

Sl. No.	Type of Artisanship	Total No. of house holds	No. of house-own-ing equip-ment	All Blocks		Arunachal		Batala		Chalakudy		Erode		Manavadar		Nowgong		Rajpur	
				(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Carpentry	81	80	99.0	47.0	100.0	25.2	83.3	114.8	100.0	11.1	100.0	65.8	100.0	103.7	100.0	26.5	100.0	18.0
2.	Bamboo and cane work	45	45	100.0	2.0	100.0	1.6	..	..	100.0	2.7	100.0	4.0	100.0	1.4	100.0	1.3	100.0	3.0
3.	Tailoring	35	34	97.0	224.6	85.7	155.9	100.0	105.8	..	..	100.0	422.0	100.0	341.8	100.0	277.0	100.0	187.5
4.	Blacksmithy	35	35	100.0	78.0	..	..	100.0	80.6	100.0	48.8	100.0	124.0	100.0	144.0	100.0	40.3	100.0	195.2
5.	Masonry	22	22	100.0	12.0	100.0	9.0	100.0	19.6	..	..	100.0	9.6	100.0	12.0	100.0	9.7	100.0	19.6
6.	Weaving	49	45	92.0	51.0	100.0	56.6	..	..	0.0	0.0	80.0	61.4	100.0	34.8	..	..	..	..
7.	Pottery	34	33	97.0	12.0	100.0	62.0	..	..	..	..	100.0	7.0	100.0	23.0	94.1	2.5	..	..
8.	Cobblerly	27	27	100.0	27.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	12.5	100.0	80.2	100.0	2.8	100.0	9.3
	All types (including others co-versed in the survey)	401	376	93.7	52.0	98.2	61.1	95.0	78.3	80.9	22.4	92.9	59.7	98.7	87.7	98.9	32.7	96.6	84.3

(a)—Percentage of households owning production equipment.

(b)—Average value of equipment owned per owner household in rupee

TABLE 12
Ownership of Livestock by Artisan Households.

Sl. No.	Type of Artisanship	All Blocks			Arunachal			Batala			Chalakudy		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Carpentry . . .	10	12.4	215.1	10	58.8	215.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
2	Bamboos and cane work .	5	11.1	21.8	0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	0	0.0	0.0
3	Tailoring . . .	4	11.4	34.5	3	42.9	450.0	0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..
4	Blacksmithy . . .	2	5.7	185.0	..	..	..	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
5	Masonry . . .	2	9.1	100.0	1	100.0	150.0	0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..
6	Weaving . . .	11	22.4	175.0	11	45.8	175.0	..	..	..	0	0.0	0.0
7	Pottery . . .	11	32.4	15.0	0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Cobbler . . .	1	3.7	50.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All types (including others covered in the survey)	51	12.7	141.9	25	44.6	223.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

Sl. No.	Type of Artisanship	Erode			Manavadar			Nowgong			Rajpur		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Carpentry . . .	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
2	Bamboos and cane work	0	0.0	0.0	4	80.0	14.8	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	50.0
3	Tailoring . . .	0	0.0	0.0	1	14.3	30.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
4	Blacksmithy . . .	1	33.3	320.0	1	16.7	50.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
5	Masonry . . .	0	0.0	0.0	1	50.0	50.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
6	Weaving . . .	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Pottery . . .	0	0.0	0.0	11	100.0	45.4	0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..
8	Cobbler . . .	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	50.0	50.0
	All types (including others covered in the survey)	1	2.4	320.0	20	26.7	53.4	0	0.0	0.0	5	17.2	55.0

(a) — Number of households owning livestock.

(b) — Percentage of households owning livestock.

(c) — Average price (present estimated) of livestock owned per owner household in rupees.

TABLE 13

Ownership of Transport Equipment by Artisan Households.

Sl. No.	Type of Artisanship	All Blocks			Arunachal			Batala			Chalakudy		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Carpentry . . .	2	2.5	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	16.7	N.A.	0	0.0	0.0
2	Bamboo and cane work .				No household owns any transport equipment								
3	Tailoring . . .	1	2.9	200.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—
4	Blacksmithy . . .	4	11.4	76.2	—	—	—	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
5	Masonry . . .	4	18.2	148.7	0	0.0	0.0	4	66.7	148.8	—	—	—
6	Weaving . . .				No household owns any transport equipment								
7	Pottery . . .	1	2.9	30.0	0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Cobblery . . .	1	3.7	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	All types (including others covered in the survey)	14	3.5	105.0	0	0.0	0.0	5	25.0	119.0	0	0.0	0.0

TABLE 113—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Type of Artisan-ship	Erode			Manavadar			Nowgong			Rajpur		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Carpentry . . .	0	0.0	0.0	1	7.1	200.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
2	Bamboo and cane work .				No household owns any transport equipment								
3	Tailoring . . .	1	100.0	200.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
4	Blacksmithy . . .	1	33.3	175.0	3	50.0	43.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
5	Masonry . . .	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
6	Weaving . . .				No household owns any transport equipment								
7	Pottery . . .	0	0.0	0.0	1	9.1	30.0	0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—
8	Cobblerly . . .	0	0.0	0.0	1	12.5	40.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
	All types (including others covered in the survey) .	2	4.8	187.5	6	8.0	66.7	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0

(a)—Number of households owning transport equipment.

(b)—Percentage of households owning transport equipment.

(c)—Average price (present estimated) of transport equipment owned per owner household in rupees.

TABLE 14
Percentage Distribution of Artisan Households by Nature of Artisan Work.

Sl. No.	Type of Artisanship	All Blocks			Arunachal			Batala			Chalakudy		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Carpentry . . No.	62	2	17	11	2	4	6	0	0	15	0	3
	Percentage	76.5	2.5	21.0	64.7	11.8	23.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	0.0	16.7
2	Bamboo & Cane work No.	2	35	8	0	2	0	—	—	—	2	3	8
	Percentage	4.4	77.8	17.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	—	—	—	15.4	23.1	61.5
3	Tailoring No.	29	1	5	7	0	0	6	0	0	—	—	—
	Percentage	82.9	2.9	14.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	—	2	0
4	Blacksmithy No.	17	3	15	—	—	—	2	0	0	4	—	—
	Percentage	48.6	8.6	42.8	—	—	—	100.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0
5	Masonry No.	22	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	—	—	—
	Percentage	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	—	0	0
6	Weaving No.	22	26	1	0	23	1	..	..	..	2	0	0
	Percentage	44.9	53.1	2.0	0.0	95.8	4.2	..	..	..	100.0	0.0	0.0
7	Pottery No.	0	34	0	0	1	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Percentage	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Cobblerly No.	17	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Percentage	63.0	18.5	18.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All types . . No.	226	123	52	20	31	5	20	0	0	67	10	12
	(including other covered in the % survey).	56.4	30.7	12.9	35.7	55.4	8.9	100.0	0.0	75.3	75.3	11.2	13.5

TABLE 14 (contd.)

Sl. No.	Type of Artisan-ship	Erode			Manavadar			Nowgong			Rajpur		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
1	Carpentry . No.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
2	Bamboo & cane . Percentage	100.0	0.0	0.0	4	0	10	6	0	0	8	0	0
3	Tailoring . Percentage	0.0	100.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	71.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
4	Blacksmith . Percentage	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	23	0.0	0	100.0	0.0
5	Masonry . Percentage	33.3	0.0	66.7	85.7	0.0	14.3	42.9	1	3	7	0	0
6	Weaving . Percentage	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	62.5	14.2	42.9	100.0	0.0	0.0
7	Potter . Percentage	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0	1	1
8	Cobbler . Percentage	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
		2	0	0	0	4	4	15	0	0	0	1	1
		100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0
	All types . (including others covered in the Percentage survey).	31	8	3	28	26	21	40	41	9	20	7	2
		73.8	19.0	7.2	37.3	34.7	28.0	44.4	45.6	10.0	69.0	24.1	6.9

(a) = Service alone b = Production alone c = Production cum service.

NOTE.—This table can be viewed also as giving percentage distribution of artisan households by source of raw materials used.

Category 'a'—includes besides artisans rendering service, those producing goods by using raw materials supplied by customers only.

Category 'b'—Using raw materials purchased or obtained free of cost only.

Category 'c'—Using raw materials purchased or obtained free of cost and raw materials supplied by customers and or employers.

TABLE 15

Number of Artisan Households Doing 'Service Alone' and of Those Serving as Employees

Sl. No.	Type of Artisan-ship	All Blocks		Arunachal		Batala		Chalakudy		Erode		Manavadar		Nowgong		Rajpur	
		a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Carpentry . . .	62	10	11	0	6	0	15	4	12	1	4	0	6	0	8	5
2	Bamboo and cane work .	2	0	0	0	..	..	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Tailoring . . .	29	0	7	0	6	0	..	..	0	0	6	0	3	0	7	0
4	Blacksmithy . . .	17	0	..	..	2	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
5	Masonry . . .	22	16	1	1	6	6	..	..	5	5	2	2	6	0	2	2
6	Weaving . . .	22	2	0	0	..	..	2	2	8	0	12	0	..	..	..	..
7	Pottery . . .	0	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	..
8	Cobblerly . . .	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	0	0	15	0	0	..
	All types (including others covered in the survey)	226	78	20	1	20	6	67	49	31	9	28	5	40	0	20	8

Number of households rendering 'service alone'

Number of households rendering services as employees

TABLE 16

Extent of Artisan Service on Customary Payment Basis

Sl. No.	Type of Artisanhip	Total No. of households	All Blocks			Arunachal			Batala			Chalakudy		
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Carpentry	81	61.0	62.0	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	21.0	38.0	38.9	11.7
2	Bamboo and cane work	45	4.4	20.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	15.4	20.0	17.5
3	Tailoring	35	8.6	8.8	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..
4	Blacksmithy	35	85.7	93.7	22.6	..	..	..	100.0	100.0	46.0	66.7	100.0	13.5
5	Masonry	22	No household rendered service on customary basis.											
6	Weaving	49												
7	*Pottery	34												
8	Cobbler	29												
			25.9	31.8	31.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All types (including others covered in the survey)	401	24.4	35.3	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	27.2	14.6	16.5	13.1

TABLE 16 (contd)

Sl. No.	Type of Artisanship	Erode			Manavadar			Nowgong			Raipur		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Carpentry . . .	100.0	100.0	16.7	100.0	100.0	28.1	100.0	100.0	16.7	50.0	50.0	8.0
2	Bamboo and cane work .	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Tailoring . . .	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	28.6	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	14.3	15.0
4	Blacksmithy . . .	100.0	100.0	47.7	83.3	83.3	37.0	100.0	100.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Masonry . . .	No household rendered service on customary basis.											
6	Weaving . . .												
7	*Pottery . . .												
8	Cobbler . . .												
		0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	150.0	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	100.0
	All types (including others covered in the survey) . .	35.7	44.1	22.9	38.7	59.2	27.0	30.0	55.1	14.2	20.7	27.3	24.5

(a) :— Percentage of artisan households serving on customary basis to total artisan households.

(b) :—Percentage of artisan households serving on customary basis to total rendering service.

(c) :—Average number of families served per household rendering service on customary payments.

* —Producing goods for sale against kind.

TABLE 17

Distribution of Artisan Households Purchasing Raw Material by Type of Difficulties.

Sl. No.	Blocks	No. of households purchasing raw material	Households reporting difficulties as Percentage to column 3.*					Others
			No difficulty	Lack of purchasing Power	High price of raw material	Transport difficulty	Poor-quality of raw material	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	All Blocks .	133	43.6	41.4	15.0	6.8	5.3	18.8
2	Arunachal .	34	26.5	52.9	41.2	2.9	5.9	26.5
3	Batala .		—Raw material not purchased—					
4	Chalakudy .	19	10.5	78.9	21.1	5.3	0.0	36.8
5	Erode .	6	50.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0
6	Manavadar .	33	54.5	21.2	6.1	9.1	0.0	15.2
7	Nowgon; .	33	75.8	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	Rajpur .	8	12.5	62.5	0.0	25.0	62.5	50.0

*Some households report more than one difficulty.

TABLE 18

Percentage Distribution of Artisan Households Producing Goods by Place of Sale of Goods.

Sl. No.	Type of Artisan-ship		All Blo-cks	Arun-achal	Batala	Chala-kudy	Erode	Mana-vadar	Now-gong	Raj-pur
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Carpentry . . .	A	52·6	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0
		B	10·5	33·3	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
		C	36·9	66·7	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
2	Bamboo (and cane work . . .	A	34·9	50·0	..	54·5	0·0	0·0	34·8	0·0
		B	0·0	0·0	..	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
		C	65·1	50·0	..	45·5	100·0	100·0	65·2	100·0
3	Tailoring . . .	A	16·7	0·0	0·0	..	0·0	0·0	25·0	0·0
		B	0·0	0·0	0·0	..	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
		C	83·3	0·0	0·0	..	100·0	100·0	75·0	0·0
4	Blacksmithy . . .	A	66·7	..	0·0	100·0	0·0	83·3	50·0	100·0
		B	0·0	..	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
		C	33·3	..	0·0	0·0	100·0	16·7	50·0	0·0
5	Masonry . . .	A	No Mason produces goods for sale; all of them are doing service alone.							
		B								
		C								
6	Weaving . . .	A	25·9*	29·2*	..	0·0	0·0	0·0	..	..
		B	0·0	0·0	..	0·0	0·0	0·0	..	..
		C	74·1	70·8	..	0·0	100·0	100·0	..	..
7	Pottery ⁷ . . .	A	58·8	0·0	..	..	0·0	72·7	70·6	..
		B	0·0	0·0	..	..	0·0	0·0	0·0	..
		C	41·2	100·0	..	..	100·0	27·3	29·4	..
8	Cobbler ^y . . .	A	50·0	..	..	..	0·0	62·6	0·0	0·0
		B	0·0	..	..	..	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
		C	50·0	..	..	..	0·0	37·4	0·0	100·0
All types (including others covered in the survey) . . .		A	44·6	22·2	0·0	54·5	0·0	68·1	48·0	22·2
		B	1·1	5·6	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
		C	54·3	72·2	0·0	45·5	100·0	31·9	52·0	77·8

A—In the village alone; B—Outside the village alone; C—Inside and outside the village;

*—seven (7) weaver households in Arunachal, produce cloth only for their own consumption.

TABLE 19
Percentages Distribution of Entries indicating Agency of Sale by Type of Agency

Sl. No.	Type of Artisans	All Blocks			Arunachal			Batala			Chalakudy		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Carpentry . . .	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2	Bamboo and Cane Works	12.2	0.0	87.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	..	..	..	8.3	0.0	91.7
3	Tailoring . . .	0.0	0.0	00.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..
4	Blacksmithy . . .	0.0	0.0	100.0	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5	Masonry . . .												
6	Weaving . . .	22.7	4.5	72.8	27.8	0.0	72.2	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Pottery . . .	2.8	0.0	97.2	50.0	0.0	50.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Cobblerly . . .		0.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All types (including others covered in the survey)	11.2	0.5	88.3	29.0	0.0	71.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	0.0	84.0

No mason household produces goods for sale.

TABLE 19—(contd.)

Sl. No	Type of Artisan-ship	Erode			Manavadar			Nowgong			Rajpur		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Carpentry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Bamboo and cane work	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3	Tailoring	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Blacksmithy	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5	Masonry	No mason household produces goods for sale.											
6	Weaving	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Pottery	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	..	..	..
8	Cobbler	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	All types (including others covered in the survey).	0.0	8.3	91.7	9.6	0.0	90.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	22.2	0.0	77.8

(a) Merchant.
 (b) Cooperative Society.
 (c) Directly to customers.

TABLE 20

Average Number of Persons and Average Number of Earners per Household

Sl. No.	Block	No. of Artisan households	No. of persons	No. of earners	Average No. of persons per Artisan household	Average No. of earners per Artisan household	Average No. of persons per household (artisan, non-artisan) from B.M.S.*	Average No. of earners per household (artisan, non-artisan) from B.M.S.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	All Blocks	401	2139	946	5.3	2.4	5.3	2.1
1	Arunachal	56	300	152	5.4	2.7	5.3	2.2
2	Batala	20	112	28	5.6	1.4	5.5	1.7
3	Chalakudy	89	535	237	6.0	2.7	6.1	2.4
4	Erode	42	191	81	4.5	1.9	4.4	1.9
5	Manavadar	75	499	187	6.7	2.4	5.8	1.9
6	Nowgong	90	372	198	4.1	2.2	4.6	2.1
7	Rajpur	29	130	63	4.5	2.2	5.5	2.1

*Bench Mark Survey.

TABLE 21

Percentage Distribution of Workers in Artisan Households by Employment Status

Sl. No.	Type of Artisan ship	All Blocks		Arunachal		Batala		Chalakudy		Erode		Manavadar		Nowgong		Raipur	
		a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Carpentry	24.3	75.7	2.6	97.4	10.0	90.0	76.7	23.3	15.0	85.0	3.3	96.7	16.7	83.3	0.0	100.0
2	Bamboo and cane work	33.6	66.4	20.0	80.0	..	..	36.8	63.2	0.0	100.0	9.1	90.9	39.6	60.4	0.0	100.0
3	Tailoring	6.5	93.5	4.5	95.5	0.0	100.0	..	..	0.0	100.0	14.3	85.7	15.4	84.6	0.0	100.0
4	Blacksmithy	7.9	92.1	..	..	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	14.7	85.3	20.0	80.0
5	Masonry	62.8	37.2	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	..	..	88.9	11.1	40.0	60.0	37.5	62.5	100.0	0.0
6	Weaving	36.2	63.8	10.9	89.1	..	..	60.0	40.0	15.0	85.0	86.0	14.0	..	..	..	..
7	Pottery	15.4	84.6	0.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	11.1	88.9	6.7	93.3	21.1	78.9	..	..
8	Cobblerly	51.5	48.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0*	0.0	26.1	73.9	68.8	31.2	16.7	83.3
	All types (including others covered in survey).	36.4	63.6	8.6	91.4	28.6	71.4	65.8	34.2	32.1	67.9	34.6	65.4	33.3	66.7	12.7	87.3

a—Employee.

b— Non-employee.

*—These artisan households in Erode are employed by a landlord for non-artisan work but in that capacity they do some cobbler's service also.

TABLE 29
Extent of Employment of Workers in Artisan Work

Sl. No.	Type of Artisanship	All Blocks		Arunachal		Batala		Chalakudy		Erode		Manavadar		Nowgong		Raipur	
		T.E.	A.W.*	T.E.	A.W.*	T.E.	A.W.*	T.E.	A.W.*	T.E.	A.W.*	T.E.	A.W.*	T.E.	A.W.*	T.E.	A.W.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Carpentry	206	61.2	53	43.4	11	90.9	56	51.8	26	65.4	30	100.0	20	45.0	10	80.0
2	Bamboo and cane work	179	57.0	6	66.7	..	..	74	63.5	3	66.6	11	100.0	83	44.6	2	50.0
3	Tailoring	72	70.8	28	46.4	9	77.8	..	..	3	100.0	14	85.7	14	85.7	4	100.0
4	Black smithy	92	60.9	..	..	4	100.0	12	83.3	11	36.4	16	100.0	48	43.8	1	100.0
5	Masonry	54	51.9	5	60.0	7	100.0	..	..	15	60.0	6	33.3	19	26.3	2	100.0
6	Weaving	185	45.9	101	45.5	..	..	5	60.0	25	76.0	54	31.5	..	..	..	..
7	Pottery	98	54.1	6	50.0	..	..	..	..	14	57.1	19	68.4	59	49.2	..	..
8	Cobbler	73	47.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	28.6	20	85.0	46	34.8	**	0.0
	All types (including others covered in the survey).	1142	55.6	211	46.4	31	90.3	272	58.8	113	60.2	198	66.2	289	44.6	28	75.0

T.E.—Total entries.

A.W.*—Artisan work (Percentage of entries for workers engaged on Artisan work to total entries of all works.

** There are only two cobbler households in Raipur Block and both did not report any work during the three months for which data on employment had been collected for Artisan Survey.

TABLE 23

Extent of Employment of Workers in Cultivation work

Sl. No.	Type of Artisanry	All Blocks		Arunachal		Batala		Chalakudy		Erode		Manavadar		Nowgong		Raipur	
		(a)	(b)*	(a)	(b)*	(a)	(b)*	(a)	(b)*	(a)	(b)*	(a)	(b)*	(a)	(b)*	(a)	(b)*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Carpentry . . .	206	24.8	53	41.5	11	0.0	56	28.6	26	19.2	30	0.0	20	30.0	10	20.0
2	Bamboo and cane work .	179	1.7	6	0.0	..	..	74	0.0	3	0.0	11	0.0	83	2.4	2	50.0
3	Tailoring . . .	72	16.7	28	42.9	9	0.0	..	..	3	0.0	14	0.0	14	0.0	4	0.0
4	Blacksmithy . . .	92	26.1	..	..	4	0.0	12	16.7	11	45.5	16	0.0	48	35.4	1	10.0
5	Masonry . . .	54	18.5	5	40.0	7	0.0	..	..	15	0.0	6	33.3	19	31.6	2	0.0
6	Weaving . . .	185	15.7	101	22.8	..	..	5	40.0	25	16.0	54	0.0	..	..	..	..
7	Pottery . . .	98	15.5	6	0.0	..	..	..	..	14	28.6	19	0.0	59	18.6	..	..
8	Cobblerly . . .	73	8.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	0.0	20	0.0	46	13.0	0	0.0
	All types : (including other covered in the survey).	1142	15.1	211	27.9	31	0.0	272	12.5	113	16.8	198	2.5	289	16.6	28	25.0

(a)—Total entries.

(b)—Cultivation work.

*—Percentage of entries for workers engaged in cultivation work to total entries of all works.

TABLE 24

Percentage Distribution of Artisan Households by the Extent of Their Earnings from Artisan Works

Sl. No.	Type of Artisanship	All Blocks			Arunachal			Batala			Chalakudy		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Carpentry . . .	8.6	16.1	75.3	29.4	35.3	35.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	11.2	88.8
2	Bamboo and cane work .	6.7	51.1	42.2	0.0	50.0	50.0	..	..	..	15.4	46.2	38.4
3	Tailoring . . .	20.0	5.7	74.3	57.2	0.0	42.8	50.0	0.0	50.0	..	0.0	100.0
4	Blacksmithy . . .	5.7	17.1	77.2	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	..	..
5	Masonry . . .	4.5	18.2	77.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	..	0.0	100.0
6	Weaving . . .	40.9	22.4	36.7	66.7	12.5	20.8	..	..	..	0.0	..	..
7	Pottery . . .	11.8	14.7	73.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Cobblerly . . .	8.0	44.0	48.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.5	74.4
	All types (including other covered in the survey).	14.1	23.0	62.9	48.0	21.2	30.8	15.0	0.0	85.0	5.1		

TABLE 24—contd.

Sl. No.	Type of Artisanship	Erode			Manavadar			Nowgong			Rajpur		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Carpentry . . .	0.0	8.3	91.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	12.5	62.5
2	Bamboo and cane work.	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.4	65.2	30.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
3	Tailoring . . .	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	14.3	85.7	0.0	14.3	85.7
4	Blacksmithy . . .	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.4	37.4	50.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
5	Masonry . . .	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
6	Weaving . . .	0.0	0.0	100.0	30.8	61.6	7.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Pottery . . .	0.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	23.5	23.5	53.0	..	..	..
8	Cobblerly . . .	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.3	73.3	13.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
	All types (including others covered in the survey).	0.0	8.1	91.9	7.6	13.6	78.8	10.0	46.7	43.3	9.1	9.1	87

†Two cobbler households in Erode have been employed in 'Other work' and their earnings have been shown under 'Other Work'.

(a) Percentage of households having earnings from Artisan work up to 20 per cent.

(b) Percentage of households having earnings from Artisan work up to 20—50 per cent.

(c) Percentage of households having earnings from Artisan work up to 50—100 per cent.

TABLE 25
Percentage Distribution of Artisan Households by the Extent of Their Earnings from Cultivation

Sl. No.	Type of Artisanship	All Blocks			Arunachal			Barala			Chalakudy		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Carpentry	17.3	1.2	19.8	5.9	0.0	64.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	5.6
2	Bamboo and cane work	8.9	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	30.8	0.0	0.0
3	Tailoring	0.0	2.9	11.4	0.0	14.3	57.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—
4	Blacksmithy	11.4	5.7	20.0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
5	Masonry	0.0	9.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—
6	Weaving	10.1	18.4	18.4	8.4	12.5	37.5	—	—	—	50.0	50.0	0.0
7	Pottery	2.9	8.8	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Cobbler	0.0	0.0	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	All types (including others covered in the survey)	8.6	5.2	13.8	5.8	7.8	48.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.0	2.6	2.6

TABLE 25—(contd.)

Sl. No.	Type of Artisanship	Erode			Manavadar			Nowgong			Rajpur		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Carpentry	8.3	0.0	8.3	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Bamboo and cane work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Tailoring	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Blacksmithy	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	37.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Masonry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	33.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Weaving	20.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Pottery	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	23.6	—	—	—
8	Cobbler	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	All types (including others covered in the survey)	10.8	24.3	5.4	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.1	3.3	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0

(a) Percentage of households having earnings from cultivation upto 20 per cent.
 (b) Percentage of household having earnings from cultivation upto 20—50 per cent.
 (c) Percentage of households earnings from cultivation upto 50—100 per cent.

TABLE 26

Percentage Distribution of Artisan Households Suggesting Facilities

Sl. No.	Type of Artisanship	All Blocks			Arunachal			Batala			Chalakudy		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Carpentry	81	49.4	50	17	41.2	9	6	16.7	0	18	77.8	22
2.	Bamboo and cane work]	45	48.9	55	2	100.0	2	—	—	—	13	84.6	42
3.	Tailoring	35	45.7	17	7	71.4	6	6	0.0	0	—	—	6
4.	Blacksmithy	35	45.7	20	—	—	—	2	50.0	1	6	100.0	—
5.	Masonry	22	9.1	1	1	0.0	0	6	16.7	0	—	—	0
6.	Weaving	49	61.2	46	24	66.7	31	—	—	—	2	100.0	—
7.	Pottery	34	20.6	5	1	0.0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Cobblerly	27	18.5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	All types (including others covered in the survey)	401	46.4	270	56	60.7	53	20	15.0	1	89	74.2	123

TABLE 26 (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Type of Artisanahip	Erode			Manavadar			Nowgong			Rajpur		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Carpentry	12	41.7	8	14	57.1	6	6	0.0	0	8	62.5	5
2.	Bamboo and cane work	1	0.0	0	5	20.0	1	23	30.4	9	1	100.0	1
3.	Tailoring	1	0.0	0	7	42.9	4	7	28.6	1	7	85.7	6
4.	Blacksmithy	3	100.0	5	6	66.7	5	16	0.0	0	2	100.0	3
5.	Masonry	5	0.0	0	2	100.0	0	6	0.0	0	2	50.0	1
6.	Weaving	10	50.0	8	13	53.8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Pottery	5	60.0	4	11	36.4	1	17	0.0	0	—	—	—
8.	Cobblerly	2	0.0	0	8	37.5	4	15	0.0	0	2	100.0	4
	All types (including others covered in the survey)	42	40.5	26	75	44.0	31	90	10.0	10	29	82.8	26

a—Total Number of households

b—Percentage of households suggesting facilities (including training facilities) to total households.

c—Total Number of entries.

TABLE 27

Percentage Distribution of Entries of Artisan Households Suggesting Facilities by Types of Facilities Suggested
(Excluding Training Facilities).

Sl. No	Type of Artisanship	All Blocks					Arunachal					Batala					Chalakudy				
		a	b	c	d	e	a	b	c	d	e	a	b	c	d	e	a	b	c	d	e
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Carpentry	50	66.0	16.0	8.0	10.0	9	44.4	11.2	22.2	22.2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22	63.7	31.8	4.5	0.0
2	Bamboo and cane work	55	36.4	20.0	43.6	0.0	2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	42	23.8	26.2	50.0	0.0
3	Tailoring	17	88.2	0.0	5.9	5.9	6	66.6	0.0	16.7	16.7	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..
4	Blacksmithy	20	50.0	20.0	25.0	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0
5	Masonry	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..
6	Weaving	46	30.4	8.7	50.0	10.9	31	12.8	9.5	64.9	12.8	..	..	..	..	..	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Pottery	5	80.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Cobbler	8	75.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All types (including other covered in the survey)	270	49.3	19.6	23.7	7.4	53	26.4	9.4	45.3	18.9	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	123	40.6	35.8	20.3	3.3

TABLE 27 (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Type of the Artisan'ship	Erode					Manavadar					Nowgong					Rajpur				
		a	b	c	d	e	a	b	c	d	e	a	b	c	d	e	a	b	c	d	e
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1	Carpentry	8	62.5	0.0	12.5	25.0	6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5	80.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
2	Bin'oo and cane work]	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	9	77.7	0.0	22.3	0.0	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Tailoring	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Blacksmithy	5	40.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	5	0.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0
5	Masonry	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6	Weaving	8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7	28.6	14.3	42.8	14.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Pottery	4	75.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..
8	Cobbler	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
	All types (including others covered in the survey)	26	73.2	3.8	11.5	11.5	31	64.5	9.7	22.6	3.2	10	80.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	26	80.8	0.0	11.5	7.7

a=Total Number of entries.

b=Grant of loans

c=Marketing.

d=Supply of Raw Material.

e=Financial Aid.

TABLE 28
Percentage Distribution of Artisan Households Desiring Training in Family Crafts

Sl. No.	Type of Artisan-ship	All	Blocks		Arunachal		Batala		Chalakudy		Erode		Manavadar		Nowgong		Rajpur	
		Total No. of households	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Carpentry	81	55.6	93.3	47.1	100.0	66.7	100.0	83.3	93.3	8.3	100.0	57.1	75.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	100.0
2	Bamboo and Cane work	45	62.2	85.7	50.0	100.0	..	..	46.2	50.0	100.0	100.0	20.0	0.0	78.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
3	Tailoring	35	54.3	84.2	57.1	75.0	16.7	100.0	..	..	0.0	0.0	28.6	100.0	85.7	100.0	85.7	66.7
4	Blacksmithy	35	62.9	77.3	..	..	0.0	0.0	66.7	75.0	33.3	100.0	66.7	25.0	75.0	100.0	50.0	0.0
5	Masonry	22	54.5	95.0	100.0	100.0	33.0	50.0	..	..	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
6	Weaving	49	32.7	100.0	33.3	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.0	10.0	100.0	38.5	100.0	..	..	..	..
7	Pottery	34	52.9	94.4	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	36.4	75.0	82.4	100.0	..	..
8	Cobblerly	27	59.3	87.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	62.5	80.0	66.7	90.0	50.0	100.0
	All types (including others covered in the survey):	401	52.9	81.3	41.1	95.7	35.0	85.7	61.8	60.0	9.5	100.0	42.7	75.0	80.0	98.6	65.5	63.2

a=Percentage of households desiring training to total households.

b=Percentage of desiring training in Family occupations to those desiring training (a).

TABLE 29
Distribution of Entries for Training by the Craft in which Training is desired

SL No.	Type of Artianship	All Blocks		Arunachal		Batala		Chalakudy		Erode		Maravadi		Nongong		Rajpur	
		Entries for training	Per-cent- age to total entr- ies	Entr- ies	Per- cent- age to total entr- ies	Entr- ies	Per- cent- age to total entr- ies	Entr- ies	Per- cent- age to total entr- ies	Entr- ies	Per- cent- age to total entr- ies	Entr- ies	Per- cent- age to total entr- ies	Entr- ies	Per- cent- age to total entr- ies	Entr- ies	Per- cent- age to total entr- ies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Carpentry	43	19.1	8	33.3	4	50.0	15	24.2	1	25.0	6	17.2	6	8.3	3	15.8
2	Bamboo and cane work	24	10.7	1	4.2	..	..	3	4.8	1	25.0	0	0.0	18	25.0	1	5.3
3	Tailoring	20	8.9	3	12.5	1	12.5	3	4.8	..	..	3	8.5	6	8.3	4	21.0
4	Blacksmithy	19	8.4	..	..	1	12.5	3	4.8	2	50.0	1	2.9	12	16.7	0	0.0
5	Masonry	9	4.0	1	4.2	1	12.5	..	..	0	0.0	1	2.9	6	8.3	0	0.0
6	Weaving	18	8.0	9	37.4	..	..	3	4.8	1	25.0	5	14.3	..	..	..	..
7	Pottery	17	7.6	0	0.0	..	..	..	..	0	0.0	3	8.5	14	19.4	..	..
8	Cobblerly	14	6.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0.0	4	11.4	9	12.5	1	5.3
	All types (including other covered in the survey)	225	100.0	24	100.0	8	100.0	62	100.0	5	100.0	35	100.0	72	100.0	19	100.0

TABLE 30

Percentage Distribution of Persons (Males Only) Desiring Training by Age-Groups

S.L. No.	Type of Artisanship	Age-group	All-Blocks	Aruna-chal	Batala	Chalakudy	Erode	Manava-dar	Nowgong	Rajpur
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Carpentry	No. of persons desiring training								
		0-5	62	8	7	25	1	12	6	3
		5-15	14.5	0.0	0.0	28.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0
		15-30	45.2	12.5	57.1	44.0	0.0	66.6	50.0	33.3
		30-55	29.0	37.5	42.9	20.0	0.0	16.7	50.0	66.7
			11.3	50.0	0.0	8.0	100.0	0.0	0	0.0
2	Bamboo and cane work	No. of persons desiring training								
		0-5	45	1	—	23	1	1	18	1
		5-15	15.6	0.0	—	26.1	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0
		15-30	24.4	0.0	—	34.8	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0
		30-55	33.3	0.0	—	26.1	0.0	0.0	44.4	100.0
			26.7	100.0	—	13.0	100.0	100.0	33.3	0.0

Sl. No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	Tailoring	No. of persons desiring training	29	9	2	—	0	2	7	9
		0 - 5	3.5	0.0	50.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		5 - 15	31.0	33.3	50.0	—	0.0	50.0	42.8	11.1
		15 - 30	44.8	55.6	0.0	—	0.0	50.0	28.6	55.6
		30 - 55	20.7	11.1	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	28.6	33.3
4	Blacksmithy	No. of persons desiring training	28	—	0	6	1	7	13	1
		0 - 5	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		5 - 15	42.9	—	0.0	66.7	0.0	42.0	38.5	0.0
		15 - 30	39.2	—	0.0	33.3	0.0	42.0	38.5	100.0
		30 - 55	17.9	—	0.0	0.0	100.0	14.2	23.0	0.0
5	Masonry	No. of persons desiring training	12	1	2	—	0	1	6	2
		0 - 5	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		5 - 15	50.0	0.0	100.0	—	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0
		15 - 30	25.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	100.0	16.7	50.0
		30 - 55	25.0	100.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0

Sl. No.	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6	Weaving	No. of persons desiring training	20	10	—	3	1	6	—	—
		0 - 5	10.0	10.0	—	0.0	0.0	16.7	—	—
		5 - 15	30.0	20.0	—	0.0	0.0	66.7	—	—
		15 - 30	30.0	20.0	—	100.0	100.0	0.0	—	—
		30 - 55	30.0	50.0	—	0.0	0.0	16.6	—	—
7	Pottery	No. of persons desiring training	21	0	—	—	0	6	15	—
		0 - 5	4.8	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0	6.7	—
		5 - 15	42.9	0.0	—	—	0.0	50.0	40.0	—
		15 - 30	33.3	0.0	—	—	0.0	50.0	33.3	—
		30 - 55	19.0	0.0	—	—	0.0	16.7	20.0	—
8	Cobblery	No. of persons desiring training	21	—	—	—	0	6	10	5
		0 - 5	9.5	—	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0
		5 - 15	52.4	—	—	—	0.0	50.0	60.0	40.0
		15 - 30	23.8	—	—	—	0.0	33.3	20.0	20.0
		30 - 55	14.3	—	—	—	0.0	16.7	20.0	0.0

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